THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 30. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 15, 1865. No. 30.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 14,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No.* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

OUR PRISONERS.—THE EXCHANGE.

BY L. C. LEGGITT.

WASHINGTON, *Dec.* 17, 1864.

In company with seven other agents, I left this city on the 27th day of October, and in compliance with instructions, proceeded to Fortress Monroe, having in charge a large supply of sanitary stores, consisting of crackers, onions, pickles, tomatoes, wine, lemons, milk, beef, pails, slippers, towels, caps, handkerchiefs, stockings, tea, lanterns, candles, shirts, drawers, pillows, sugar, cheese, chocolate, &c., &c., which stores were placed on board U. S. Steamer "*Crescent,*" by order of Colonel Mulford, Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

On the 8th November, I sailed in the "*Crescent*" for Port Royal, S. C., where we arrived on the 13th November.

Colonel Mulford at once proceeded to Venus Point, to meet Captain Hatch, and consummate the arrangement for the exchange, while the fleet went to Beaufort to obtain the requisite supply of coal. This detained us until the 18th, when we sailed from Port Royal to Venus Point, and their met Colonel Mulford, and a number of the vessels of the fleet.

THE FLAG.

On the 20th November, Captain Hatch came down the river, bringing one thousand prisoners. At the sight of our flag, they commenced cheering, until they were forced to desist from inability to raise their voices. Some of them, who were too feeble to join in cheering the old flag, testified their joy by tears, the only manner in which their excessive debility would allow them to manifest it.

DESTITUTION.

I trust I never shall have occasion to witness such another spectacle, as these poor fellows presented: many of them destitute of shoes, and their feet so badly bruised and swollen, that they suffered most excruciating pain at every step. Most of them had but one or two articles of clothing to protect them, and some of them were almost entirely destitute of anything in the shape of a garment. Upon reaching our vessel, whatever old clothes and rags they had upon them, were thrown overboard, and after a thorough washing, they were each provided with a suit of clothes, and then a plentiful supply of good coffee, meat and hard tack, was furnished them. After which, they were transferred to the vessel which was to bear them to a civilized country; and as we steamed down the river, cheer after cheer, as hearty as their weak condition would permit, were given for Colonel Mulford and the flag.

We received in all, at Venus Point, five thousand and five hundred prisoners. When we were informed that General Sherman's near approach to Savannah, would prevent the delivery of any more at that place, we at once sailed for Charleston Harbor, where the balance of the ten thousand were received. These last were, if possible, in a more destitute condition, than those received at Venus Point.

One man breathed his last, while they were conveying him from one vessel to another.

On the 12th December, the "*Crescent*" received her compliment of passengers, consisting of sixty-eight officers, and seven hundred and sixty men. The highest praise is due to Captain Lathan, his officers, and the men of the "*Crescent*," for their kindness to the officers and soldiers, and for their constant endeavors to alleviate their sufferings, and make them as comfortable as they could during their voyage to the North.

SUPPLIES.

The stores entrusted to our charge, were distributed in such a manner as circumstances seemed to require, with a view to relieve suffering, and render these abused patriots as comfortable as possible, and their gratitude there for, was expressed by calling blessings upon the Sanitary Commission, and in grateful tears.

LEFT BEHIND.

They all speak of the sufferings and destitution of their comrades who still linger in the rebel prisons, not having been so fortunate as themselves in obtaining their release, and beg the Sanitary Commission to do all in their power to alleviate their sufferings, by furnishing them with comfortable clothing, and other articles which they so much need.

Being fully acquainted with the condition in which those were at the time they reached the flag of truce boats, we can easily realize what must be the situation of their more unfortunate comrades, who still remain in the power of the rebels. And what must be their sufferings during the winter months? *Dying by inches* for want of nourishment and suitable clothing.

INTERESTING LETTERS.

BY MRS. L. G. PARRISH.

ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 1, 1864.

The steamer *Constitution* arrived this morning with seven hundred and six (706) men, one hundred and twenty-five (125) of whom were sent immediately to hospitals, being too ill to enjoy more than the sight of their "promised land." Many indeed, were in a dying condition. Some had died a short time before the arrival of the boat. Those who were able, proceeded to the high ground above the landing, and after being divided into battalions, each was conducted in turn to the Government storehouse, under charge of Capt. Davis, who furnished each man with a new suit of clothes, recorded his name, regiment and company. They then passed out to another building near by, where warm water, soap, towels, brushes and combs awaited them.

WRITING LETTERS.

After their ablutions they returned to the open space in front of the building, to look around and enjoy the realities of their new life. Here they were furnished with paper, envelopes, sharpened pencils, hymn books and tracts from the Sanitary Commission, and sat down to communicate the glad news of their freedom to friends at home. In about two hours most of the men who were able, had sealed their letters and deposited them in a large mail bag which was furnished, and soon sent on their way to hundreds of anxious kindred and friends.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD—JOY OF THE PRISONERS.

Capt. Davis very kindly invited me to accompany him to another building, to witness the administration of the food. Several cauldrons containing nice coffee, piles of new white bread, and stands covered with meat, met the eye. Three dealers were in attendance. The first gave to each soldier a loaf of bread, the second a slice of boiled meat, the third, dipping the new tin-cup from the hand of each, into the coffee cauldron, dealt out hot coffee; and how it was all received I am unable to describe. The feeble ones reached out their emaciated hands to receive gladly, that which they were scarcely able to carry, and with brightening faces and grateful expressions went on their way. The stouter ones of the party, however, must have their jokes, and such expressions as the following passed freely among them: "No stockade about this bread," "This is no confederate dodge," &c. One fellow, whose skin was nearly black from exposure, said, "That's more bread than I've seen for two months." Another, "That settles a man's plate." A

bright eyed boy of eighteen, whose young spirit had not been completely crushed out in rebeldom, could not refrain from a hurrah, and cried out, "Hurrah for Uncle Sam, hurrah! No Confederacy about this bread." One poor feeble fellow, almost too faint to hold his loaded plate, muttered out, "Why, this looks as if we were going to live, there's no grains of corn for a man to swallow whole in this loaf." Thus the words of cheer and hope came from almost every tongue, as they received their rations and walked away, each with his thank you, thank you; and sat down upon the ground, which forcibly reminded me of the scripture account where the multitude sat down in companies, "and did eat and were filled."

OH! WAIT FOR ME.

Ambulances came afterwards to take those who were unable to walk, to Camp Parole, which is two miles distant. One poor man, who was making his way behind all the rest to reach the ambulance, thought it would leave him, and with a most anxious and pitiful expression, cried out, "Oh, wait for me!" I think I shall never forget his look of distress. When he reached the wagon he was too feeble to step in, but Captain Davis and Rev. J. A. Whitaker, Sanitary Commissson agent, assisted him till he was placed by the side of his companions, who were not in much better condition than himself. When he was seated he was so thankful that he wept like a child, and those who stood by to aid him could do no less. Soldiers—brave soldiers, officers and all, were moved to tears. That must be a sad discipline which not only wastes the manly form till the sign of humanity is nearly obliterated, but breaks the manly spirit till it is as tender as a child's.

Dec. 6. 1864.

A VISIT TO ST. JOHNS' COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The St. John's College Hospital is under the management of Dr. Palmer, surgeon-in-charge, and his executive officer, Dr. Tremaine. These gentlemen are worthy of praise for the systematic arrangement of its cleanly apartments, and for the very kind attention they bestow on their seven hundred patients. I visited the hospital a day or two ago, and, from what I saw there, can assure the relatives at home that the sufferers are well provided for. If they could only be seen, how comfortable they look in their neat white spread beds, much pain would be spared them. One of the surgeons informed me that all the appliances are bestowed either by the government or the Sanitary Commission.

ROCKING CHAIRS.

As I passed through the different wards, I noticed that each one was well supplied with rocking chairs, and alluding to the great comfort they must be to the invalids, the surgeon replied: "Yes, this is one of the rich gifts made to us by the Sanitary Commission." An invalid took up the words and remarked: "I think it's likely that all about me is from the Sanitary, for I see my flannel shirt, this wrapper, and pretty much all I've got on, has the stamp of the United States Sanitary Commission on it."

DIET KITCHEN.

The diet kitchen is under the care of Miss Rich, who, with her assistants, was busy preparing delicacies of various kinds for two hundred patients who were not able to go to the convalescent table. The whole atmosphere was filled with the odor of savory viands. On the stove I counted mutton chops, beef steaks, oysters, chicken, milk, tea, and other very palatable articles cooking. A man stood by a table, buttering nicely toasted bread; before him were eight to ten rows of the staff of life, rising up like pillars of strength to support the inner man. The chief cook in this department informed me that he buttered twelve hundred slices of bread, or toast, daily for the diet patients, and prepared eighty-six different dishes at each meal. While in conversation with this good-natured person, the butcher brought in a supply of meat, amounting, he informed me, to one hundred pounds per day for the so-called diet kitchen, though this did not sound much like it. Before we left this attractively clean place the oysterman was met emptying his cans. Upon inquiring how many oysters he had, he replied, "Six gallons is my every day deposit here;" and oh! they were so inexpressibly fine-looking, I could not resist robbing some poor fellow of one large bi-valve to ascertain their quality. Next we were shown the store-room, where there was a good supply of Sanitary stores, pads, pillows, shirts, drawers, arm-slings, stock of crutches, fans, and other comforts, which, the doctor said, had been deposited by the United States Sanitary Commission agent.

These were useful articles that were not furnished by the government.

The executive officer having given us permission to find our way among the patients, we passed several hours most profitably and interestingly, conversing with those who had none to cheer them for many months, and writing letters for those who were too feeble to use the pen. When the day closed our labors we felt like the disciple of old, who said, "Master, it is good to be here," and wished that we might set up our tabernacle and glorify the Lord by doing good to the sick, the lame, and those who had been in prison.

December 8, 1864

OUR PRISONERS FROM SAVANNAH.

No human tongue or pen can ever describe the horrible suffering we have witnessed this day.

TWO HUNDRED BAD CASES.

I was early at the landing, 8½ o'clock in the morning, before the boat threw out her ropes for security. The first one brought two hundred bad cases, which the Naval surgeon told me should properly go to the hospital near by, were it not that others were coming, every one of whom was in the most wretched condition imaginable. They were, therefore, sent in ambulances to Camp Parole hospital, distant two miles, after being washed and fed at the barracks.

A DECK LOAD OF THE DYING.

In a short time another boat-load drew near, and oh! such a scene of suffering humanity I desire never to behold again. The whole deck was a bed of straw for our exhausted, starved, emaciated, dying fellow-creatures. Of the five hundred and fifty that left Savannah, the surgeon informed me not over two hundred would survive; fifty had died on the passage; three died while the boat was coming to the land of liberty. I saw five men dying as they were carried on stretchers from the boat to the Naval Hospital. The stretcher-bearers were ordered by Surgeon D. Vanderkieft to pause a moment that the names of the dying men might be obtained. To the credit of the officers and their assistants it should be known that everything was done in the most systematic and careful manner. Each stretcher had four attendants, who stood in line and came up promptly, one after the other, to receive the sufferers as they were carried off the boat. There was no confusion, no noise; all acted with perfect military order. Ah! it was a solemn funeral service to many a brave soldier that was thus being performed by kind hearts and hands.

THE INSANE.

Some had become insane; their wild gaze and clenched teeth convinced the observer that reason had fled; others were idiotic; a few lying in spasms; perhaps the realization of the hope long cherished, yet oft deferred, or the welcome sound of the music, sent forth by the military band, was more than their exhausted nature could bear. When blankets were thrown over them, no one would have supposed that a human form lay beneath, save for the small prominence which the bony head and feet indicated. Oh! God of justice, what retribution awaits the perpetrators of such slow and awful murder.

VERMIN AND DISEASE.

The hair of some was matted together, like beasts of the stall which lie down in their own filth. Vermin are over them in abundance. Nearly every man was darkened by scurvy, or black with rough scales, and with scorbutic sores. One in particular was reduced to the merest skeleton; his face, neck, and feet covered with thick, green mould. A number who had Government clothes given them on the boat were too feeble to put them on, and were carried ashore partially dressed, hugging their clothing with a death-grasp that they could not be persuaded to yield. It was not unfrequent to hear a man feebly call, as he was laid on a stretcher, "Don't take my clothes;" "Oh, save my new shoes;" "Don't let my socks go back to Andersonville." In their wild death-struggle, with bony arms and hands extended, they would hold up their new socks, that could not be put on because of their swollen limbs, saying, "Save 'em till I get home." In a little while, however, the souls of many were released from their worn-out frames and borne to that higher home where all things are registered for a great day of account.

AN APPEAL TO CHARITY.

Let our friends at home have open purses and willing hands to keep up the supplies for the great demand that must necessarily be made upon them. Much more must yet be done.

Thousands now languish in Southern prisons, that may yet be brought thus far

toward home. Let every Aid society be more diligent, that the stores of the Sanitary Commission may not fail in this great work.

TOWELS, COMBS, ETC.

The government does not supply towels and combs to the soldiers. On their arrival the agents of the Commission are ready with a stock of these very useful and much needed articles, giving them freely to each man. Fourteen hundred towels were given out one morning, and the recipients, who had not seen such things for a long time, and who needed them much, made merry over them indeed. One said, "I do believe if it wasn't for the Sanitary, we would never have got out of the Confederacy. I do believe they have interceded for us."

FROM ONE COMPETENT TO JUDGE.

The Rev. B. T. Phillips, Chaplain U.S.A. General Hospital at Annapolis Junction—whose ability, spirituality, and untiring zeal in his noble work have won for him golden opinions both from his old friends and from the officers and men with whom he has long been associated—in a letter addressed to Rev. J. A. Whitaker, for many months our agent at Annapolis, speaks so frankly and advisedly of the Sanitary Commission, that we cannot refrain from extracting as follows:—

U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 15, 1864.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:—The duties incidental to the recent large arrival of paroled prisoners at this hospital from Andersonville and other prisons of Georgia, have prevented me from making an earlier expression of my sentiments towards you, and my feelings at your leaving Annapolis for your new sphere of labor in behalf of the Sanitary Commission. * * *

Of the great and good work of the Sanitary Commission I would like to say something, but I hardly know how to speak of it without using terms, which, while to me they seem to fall far below what truth and justice demand, may to those unacquainted with or experienced in its practical workings, seem exaggerations. But the fact is, it cannot be exaggerated, and language is inadequate. Following the soldier as it does from his enlistment to his discharge, whether that be to his family or his long home, its kind and judicious and prompt help is ever at hand, oftentimes unconsciously to himself, but shedding its gentle influence and ministrations of mercy as nothing else does or can. And all this with an economy and protection against imposition, that is rarely found in even our best benevolent enterprises. I speak advisedly when I say that in these regards it may safely challenge comparison with any institution of the kind with which I am acquainted. I know whereof I speak, having carefully examined into its mode of operation, and having had much personal experience of its practical working since its very commencement, in my regiment, in temporary hospital, on many a battle-field, and in general hospitals. In all that experience of nearly four years, I have had increasing reasons for believing not only that no other organization can compare with this noble pioneer in the work of humanity it has undertaken, but also to admire the thorough business manner in which it has been conducted, the wisdom which has been displayed by its managers, and their good judgment in the selection of the agents, to whom has been entrusted the disposing of the charity which the people have put into their hands. Their policy to employ the best agents, and retain them as they become experienced, as well as their good fortune in these regards, have had just such results as might have been expected; they have been served faithfully, and the soldier has reaped the benefit, while the loyal people of the land have shown their appreciation by their liberal gifts. They feel they can confide in it, and that by no other agency can they so directly and beneficently relieve the suffering soldier, or in case of his death, help his needy family.

But I find I must stop, leaving unsaid what my heart prompts me to utter, but which I have not the time nor space to say.

BY E. C. GUILES.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *Dec.* 17, 1864.

Since my arrival at this place, I have occupied myself in obtaining the requisite information, and answering letters of inquiry, received at this office. These letters have been numerous, and often of a most affecting character. Appeals from mothers and wives, beseeching us to use every effort to get some intelligence for them, from those recently returned from imprisonment at the South—of their dear ones—last heard from,

it may be, six months or a year ago; short manly notes from fathers or brothers, asking us whether such or such a name was to be found among the list of paroled prisoners. Requests such as these, could not fail to command our immediate and earnest attention—promptness and thoroughness of investigation, however, it has been impossible to combine.

Twice have the flag of truce boats recommenced their trips; they have come with such frequency and brought such large numbers—one thousand or fifteen hundred, sometimes in a day—that the list of names has been in constant use by the military authorities, and could not be at once referred to. Every facility, however, has been afforded us, and in many instances, we have had the pleasure of communicating to the anxious once at home, the news, that he whom they had inquired for, was left behind, in good health, by his comrades. In other cases, we have been obliged to convey the sad intelligence, that the person inquired after, had died in captivity. But, in such instances, we could almost feel glad of having something definite to reply: it was so much harder to be compelled to say, as in the other cases we have been, that no information could be obtained. In these cases, however, a careful list of the names has been kept, that no opportunity may be lost, as the boats continue to arrive, of giving what intelligence we can.

I have occupied myself in assisting at the distribution of the articles to the men. Liberal as the provision made by the Government is, there are certain articles of universal necessity, which they do not supply. Here it has been our pleasure, as well as our duty, to furnish, as far as the stores at our disposal would allow, to every man.

The first wish of the paroled prisoner, finding himself at liberty, is to communicate with home. It is our aim, therefore, as soon as may be, after the arrival of each boat, to furnish each man with paper, envelope and pencil. These are most glady welcomed and put in use. The next desire of the men, is to carry out more fully the work already begun, of cleansing themselves from the dirt, and freeing themselves from the vermin incident to the terrible life they have been leading. We take them, when mustered into line for dinner, and issue a towel and a comb to every man. These are most gratefully received. The only words of complaint which have reached my ears here been owing to the great earnestness of the men to get thoroughly cleaned. Our stock of fine-tooth combs being small and speedily exhausted, caused a good deal of disappointment. However, we supplied them with a comb of some sort, and the change in their appearance, after receiving a suit of clothes from Government, and facilities for making themselves clean, is very remarkable. We have issued also to each man, a skein of thread and needle.

I have also had the honor to assist from time to time in the duties of the office. I have been greatly interested in the experiences of the officers who have begun to arrive on the later boats. Not entitled to clothing from Government like enlisted men, they have come to the office clad in the ragged and dirty garments, which have been their only defence from the cold in their prison life, to see what we could do for them. Underclothing has been issued readily, but outer garments not being included in our stock on hand, it has been impossible for us to supply. But it has been very impressive to observe the manly and simple dignity of these men, in tattered clothes. With long untrimmed hair and beard, with feeble tottering gait, there was yet to be seen, the noble spirit unquenched, the true man coming out purer, with more tried patience, with more calm power from the furnace of affliction—the fiery torment of the terrible experience.

The frank, straightforward gratitude with which they accepted the little favors we were able to do them, was very touching. It is a thing to be very thankful for, and from which to take hope for the future, that such men have been spared to the nation.

I have busied myself as opportunity offered, in observing whatever was going on in connection with the men, now at this post, that I might obtain such a knowledge of the general condition of affairs, as would enable me more efficiently to serve the Sanitary Commission.

I have several times witnessed the impressive scene presented by a funeral in the Naval School yard, preceded by the band, and escorted by a guard of men under arms.

The long file of wagons moved slowly up and took their positions in front of the Chapel. On the steps stood the chaplains of the Naval School Hospital, and the Officers Hospital, and delegates of the Chris-

tian Commission, with some of the ladies connected with the hospital, and all around were gathered such of the men as were able to be about. A hymn was sung by the ladies, with some of the members of the band. An address was made by a delegate of the Christian Commission. The list of the dead (forty-four names) was read, prayer was offered by the chaplains, the solemn notes of the band were heard again, and the line of wagons passed on, each draped with the American flag, to the Cemetery, a mile or two out of town. The large number of the dead commemorated in a single service; the absence of any near personal friends; the presence within the curtains of the neighboring tents of so many hundreds, who may soon be borne out to be placed by the side of them; the thought of the long suffering through which they have passed, and of the blessed rest they had found, made the scene one long to be remembered.

I have also had the pleasure of attending the prayer meetings, held two evenings in the week at the Chapel. They were exceedingly interesting occasions. Most of the men who took part in the exercises were young men, and their testimony was clear and strong to the power of faith, to maintain the soul through the most fearful trials and temptations. They had found Christ to be their strength and comfort in their time of adversity, and looked forward with joy to devoting themselves to his service in the brighter days which were now in store for them amid the prevaling sadness from present suffering and distressing recollections; these hours of prayer and thanksgiving, of glorying in God, and rejoicing in the Lord Jesus Christ, are times of true repentance.

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL HYMN.

BY MRS. J. W. LANE.

We weep, to-day, the fallen brave,
Now sleeping in their distant grave,
Our stricken hearts in anguish mourn,
For loved ones who will ne'er return.

The soldier's calm, untroubled sleep,
Where Heaven's pure dews alone may weep;
Nor clash of arms, nor trampling feet,
Can reach them in their safe retreat.

We saw not the ensanguined fray,
Where the red life-stream ebbed away,
Nor watched the dauntless spirit's flight,
As life's fair sun went down in night.

We saw not Death's gray shadows lie
On the damp brow and glazing eye,
Before us still they seem to move,
All health and brightness, life and love.

Thou Sovereign Ruler of the skies,
Accept this costly sacrifice,
And teach our aching hearts to rest;
Resigned and hopeful, on thy breast.

And when fair Freedom's banner waves,
In triumph over these honored graves,
To them each freeman's love shall raise,
A hero's monument of praise.

EAST BETHANY, December 5, 1864.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BY J. WARNER JOHNSON,

SUPERINTENDENT OF FIELD RELIEF.

Dec. 14, 1864.

Thinking that the readers of the SANITARY BULLETIN, might feel some interest in following the movements of their agents during the recent raid under General Warren, and in learning somewhat of the life we lead, I propose to give you a sketch of our movements. The ordinary quiet of camp life, was broken about sunset on Tuesday, the 6th inst., by orders for the Fifth Corps, and the third division of the Second Corps, to be ready to move at day-break the following morning, with six days rations, and suitable ammunition.

The supply trains, ambulances, and ammunition wagons, were limited in number, and every order indicated that a rapid but not very extended move was to be made.

BATTLE SUPPLIES.

Before dark, a wagon was filled with our battle supply, for each of these Corps. Woolen shirts, drawers and socks, condensed milk, whiskey and brandy for milk punch, beef stock, soft crackers, farina and corn starch, rags, bandages, blankets, handkerchiefs and towels, and such articles as are most needed after a battle, constituted our stores on this occasion. Some tea, sugar, soft crackers, and a few cans of apple sauce, were added for our mess; time not permitting us to prepare suitable substantial food, we relied upon our friends for beef and bread, as occasion required, and never in vain.

MOVING.

By daylight of the morning of the 7th Dec., we were ready to move, Mr. Barton taking charge of the 5th Corps supplies, leaving his associate in charge of the Station, while Mr. Holbrook, accompanied by Uncle John (Vassar,) and the writer, went with the wagon of the Second Corps. Each agent in charge, was provided with a saddle horse, and in the wagon was forage enough for six days. Scarcely had we left camp,

before the promise of the early morning was realized, by a heavy rain storm, which lasted till noon, and made our gum blankets of the greatest value. By the end of the day, the sun broke out bright and warm, making every one cheerful and inspirited; the moon afterwards added her mild light to guide us on our way to camp by nine o'clock.

MIDNIGHT SHOWER.

We were roused from comfortable sleep about midnight, by a heavy shower, which coming upon us suddenly, as we lay upon the plain without shelter, (our tent having been forgotten,) soaked both beds and occupants before we succeeded in getting into or under the wagon. When the heaviest of the shower had passed, we made a fire, and gathered around it till day-break, drying our clothes, and comforting the inner-man with tea and crackers. By that time, the column was again on the move, and falling into position in the rear of the hospital wagons, our team began the duty of the day.

UNCERTAINTY.

Laughable conjectures as to our destination, beguiled the slow and tedious march of our little army. They varied as much as the minds of their originators, and extended from a reconnoissance toward the South Side road to a union with General Sherman's forces in Georgia. It was not clear however, that our six days rations would last quite long enough for a trip into South Carolina, or, that our little army could subsist itself upon the enemy, on so long a march.

SUSSEX CO.

Our road lead us through Sussex C. H., a village of some pretentions, on the map, but owning only three or four houses, conspicious among which, is the Court House of brick, standing a short distance back from the road. The general appearance of this country indicates exhaustion. The soil under good cultivation and proper returns will be productive, but the large farms and bad system pursued, has reduced it so much, that no evidences exist of fair crops being harvested. Fields of cotton are quite frequent. Some have been picked; a few still carry their small crop.

CONTRABANDS.

Groups of contrabands met us occasionally, giving active exercise to the humane feelings of those in sympathy with them, by their appeals for aid. Children of all ages, and the infirm, through their leaders, asked for transportation; but a difficulty arose in getting it, from all the wagons still being loaded, and from the fact that we were going from home with limited rations for the troops.

Few, if any of these parties, were however, left behind our column. Could any advocate of the *Divine Institution* have witnessed the meeting of these poor creatures with their friends by the road side, and have seen the exhibitions of delight with which they welcomed each accession to the ranks of those, who loved freedom better than slavery, he would have learned a lesson never to be forgotten.

WELDON RAIL ROAD.

About noon of Thursday, we came in sight of a railroad bridge over the Nottoway river, which the cavalry had fired a short time before. Here the object of the move was developed. Before us was the Weldon Railroad, in operation toward Petersburg as far as Stony creek, where wagons were used to carry supplies across the Danville road or around the Army of Potomac to Petersburg.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ROAD.

The line of road was at once occupied by the troops, and for thirty-six hours almost the entire force bent its best efforts to its destruction. Many willing hands make short work with such a duty. Strong arms are used, and many men apply themselves to the task. The rails and ties are lifted on one side, and thrown over into one long line.

The ties when torn from the rails, are piled up, and the latter are laid across them and covered with light wood, so that when the fire has reached its fiercest power, and the iron has become softened by heat, the weight of the ends, bends the rails to the ground, and utterly ruins them for present use. Twenty miles of such devastation, was accomplished without opposition, and the Weldon road to the Meheria river, ceased to exist. Rebels in Richmond, have but one line of rail, the single track road to Danville, by which to carry troops and supplies, from the Southern States.

HALT AT NIGHT.

Our halt took place about sunset, the weather growing colder, and giving indica-

tions of snow. The first duty on reaching camp, is to get a supply of soft dry wood for the night, and water for supper. Instinct seems to guide the soldier to the nearest spot where either can be obtained, and fences of all kind disappear with wonderful rapidity, before the host of claimants, who throng after them. A fire is quickly started; the coffee soon boils over the hot coals; the slice of beef or pork is soon fried; and a gum blanket spread upon the ground, furnishes a table, around which, appetites sharpened by a fast since daybreak, are gathered for the frugal meal.

Should the ground prove very rough, a few strokes of the shovel will level it to receive the blankets upon which we lie. If it rains, a gum cover over our blankets, is our protection from the storm of a winter's night, and fortunate are those whose slumbers are undisturbed by the discovery that they obstruct the flow of a young river on its oceanward course.

START AT DAY-BREAK.

Daybreak finds the column on the march, and detained only by the labor of destroying the railroad, we go forward to the Meheria River, about twenty miles from Weldon. Here a skirmish between our cavalry and the rebel forces on the other side of the river, exposes the defences thrown up to prevent our crossing. Enough of the road has been torn up to prevent its use for weeks. The passage of the stream would involve considerable loss, with no other benefit, than the opportunity of destroying a few miles of the road beyond, and as the weather was getting colder and wetter, and the roads more difficult for the trains, it was decided to retire. Half an inch of sleet and snow covered the country and the sleepers in the army, when the bugle calls roused the latter for the march. The troops had hard work in store for them. Deep mud and half frozen water cover the roads, and constant thawing brought such showers from the forests, that little comfort was found during the day on the march, or during our halts.

IN THE MUD.

Just after dark, our wagon was driven into a mud hole, from which the tired horses were unable to draw it. The trains all passed on, the last of the infantry were around us, the cavalry but a short distance in the rear, and as it became an interesting question how we were to save our supplies, a sudden attack by the rebel cavalry, which penetrated between us and the rear guard, within half a mile, seemed to make a speedy decision, a matter of necessity. Fortunately, a few volleys sent the chivalry to the right about, and we again had an interval of quiet.

The efforts of the soldiers, loaned for the purpose, failed to release our wagon from its muddy bed, and it became necessary to part with a portion of the contents. This was done in a very short time, and in such a way as secured a proper application of our supplies, and with lightened load, we reached the head-quarters of a brigade, were we were kindly cared for during the night. A short distance from camp next morning, was sufficient to show that we were required to further reduce the weight of our supplies, and to make it necessary to obtain a driver more competent to manage our team. The kindness of the ambulance officer of the Third Division Second Corps, enabled us to bring off our wagon and team of fine horses, and we had the satisfaction of knowing that our distribution of stores was made to those who had means and disposition to place them in proper hands.

GUERILLAS.

Some unfortunate stragglers from the column of troops, on our march down were captured by the guerillas, and after being murdered and beaten till they were disfigured, were stripped of their clothing and left on the road side. Such atrocity could not go unpunished. The General in command, (Warren,) issued orders at once, which will teach an useful lesson to those who disregard all the ordinary rules of civilized warfare, and render retributive justice a stern necessity.

MOONLIGHT MARCH.

A moonlit march until late in the evening, brought us to camp. A very cold wind drove us to shelter in a wood, where, after kindling a large fire, we were soon sound asleep and dreaming of home. The morning of our last day's march, found us off at sunrise. The ground was frozen very hard, and a high wind from the north-west whistled across the country. Home was however before us all; a few hours would bring us to the comparative comforts of our former camps, and every one feeling cheered by hope, and brightened by the brilliancy of the morning, was eager

to make a rapid and final march to what we were all glad to call, our winter quarters.

From noon till night, the troops in a continuous line, marched into the lines, and thus ended this memorable raid down the Weldon Railroad.

LETTER FROM CITY POINT.

T. C. P.

It has long been the boast of all rival relief societies, that they possessed the advantage of direct and personal contact with the men; and it is a lamentable fact, that people at home overlook to a great extent, the operations of the Sanitary Commission in this respect. We do communicate personally with the sufferers. To make this statement more forcible, I will endeavor to sketch the working of the

A. X. C.

What volumes are contained in these three symbolystic characters. The "God bless you's" of men made happy by a gift from home; the tears of gratitude for some simple act of kindness; the resurrections from filth and despondency into cleanliness and hope.

These three letters mean the "Auxiliary Relief Corps." They were instituted by the founder of the Corps, Mr. Frank B. Fay, of Massachusetts, and will long be held as mementos of an experience, at once pleasant and profitable.

We, of the Corps, number about thirty-five men, and from three to six of us, are connected with each hospital at this point. We have a storehouse in each hospital, receiving our supplies from a central or general storehouse at City Point. The hospitals are divided into wards, and each agent has an assigned ward, to the men of which he gives out his goods. This is the practical working of the Corps in their stations. In case of a battle, men are immediately selected from our number, and sent to the field with supplies of stimulants, good wholesome eatables, and good warm clothing. Oh, I shall never forget, when once I was among the number called to go to Deep Bottom, just after a battle in Butler's lines. The surgeons were almost all occupied with the amputating tables,—three in number, and the minor cases were left mostly to the care of some members of the Christian Commission and ourselves. For two days and two nights, the men came pouring in, and as fast as they were examined and attended to, put on board the hospital boats, to be shipped to the regular stations. And I think that I can safely say, that not a man went from the battle-field to the boat, without passing through our hands. The working, in detail, would occupy more space and time, than we can afford: it is nearly as various, both in character and effect, as the men with whom we come in contact. One cannot appreciate it though, without having personal connection with it.

MEETING OF AGENTS.—HON. F. B. FAY.

A meeting of the Auxiliary Relief Corps, of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, was held on Monday evening, December 19, at the Ninth Corps Depot Hospital, for the purpose of listening to the parting address of its Superintendent, the Hon. Frank B. Fay, of Chelsea, Mass.

Mr. Fay having been connected with this part of the Commission's work from its origin, the parting was filled with reminnisences of the many sad and sacred scenes through which the Corps had passed.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented, and unanimously adopted, as expressing the sentiments of the Corps, towards its founder and friend, to whom the cause owes so much.

Whereas, The Hon. Frank B. Fay, Superintendent of the Auxiliary Relief Corps of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, is retiring to his home, at the close of a long and arduous period of service in the field, with the expectation of being separated for a time from the Corps, with which he has been identified since its inception.

Resolved, That the Corps of Relief Agents, take this opportunity of expressing to Mr. Fay, the high appreciation of his services, and of the self-sacrificing spirit which, ever since the beginning of the war, has led him to enlist in the work of ministering to our sick and wounded heroes.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Executive Committee in New York, and to the SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN, in Philadelphia, for publication.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND!

is the title of a charming little book, prepared by one of the noble women of our land, who has shown herself, by various

works of love, to be truly devoted to the soldier's temporal and eternal welfare. It is published by the United States Sanitary Commission, to meet a most pressing necessity of the men of our army and navy. To those who see it, not one word of explanation or commendation is needed, but would call the attention of those who have not yet seen it to some of its features.

1. Calender.

2. Pay table for non-commissioned officers and privates in U. S. army.

3. An address "to our soldiers and sailors," which will be read with deep interest by "the million," both citizen and soldier.

The address gives in a concise form the "principles of the Commission," "its relation to the government," "its means," and "plan;" calls the especial attention of soldiers in hospitals to the design and work of the Conmmission in respect to their wants while sick and wounded; gives a list of "depots of collection and distribution of supplies," together with information respecting "letters" and hospital visitors.

Another general feature of the address is a most satisfactory account of the special relief work of the Commission, respecting which there is an astonishing want of information on the part of those most deeply interested. Ten special features of this relief work are presented. Prominently among the rest are those which refer to the securing of back pay, bounty, pensions, &c., for discharged soldiers, free of charge; and to pay the same attention to sick and wounded in hospitals, whose cases have been overlooked in the regular payments. It is also to assist in the same way the families of prisoners.

Next comes a full list of the Sanitary Commission homes and lodges, located at different points, where lodging, meals, counsel, &c., are given free of charge; also of the homes for wives, mothers, &c., of soldiers, who may be called to visit the hospitals at Washington, Alexandria, and Annapolis. An account of monthly pay, transportation, subsistence, clothing, &c., of discharged soldiers and those on furlough. A more particular account of "claim agencies" closes this part of the address. Seven warnings to soldiers will be duly appreciated by many who will escape from snares in which they would have been caught, were not their attention arrested by these suggestions. With advice respecting the method of obtaining artificial limbs, the address proper closes. The account of "aid societies," "alert clubs," &c., concludes this part of the little "*Friend.*"

The second part of the work is made up of beautiful hymns, selected from various collections, miscellaneous and patriotic pieces, which will be read, sung, and enjoyed while the war lasts; and long after the war is over the "Friend" will be remembered with gratitude. The volume closes with the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and a few appropriate Psalms.

The work itself reflects great credit upon the head and heart of the compiler, more than could be indicated by any complimentary words that might here be written. The book, which is just the size for the breast pocket, is gratuitously distributed among the men of the army and navy. In addition to the number so circulated, it is proposed to supply the "Aid Societies," auxiliary to the Sanitary Commission, with the number of copies they may be able to sell, and have the proceeds of such sales appropriated to replenish their various treasuries. Here is a field of usefulness for all the "societies," "alert clubs," &c. The information is as valuable to the "loved ones at home" as to the absent brave. Shall not every loyal family be supplied with one at least? Shall not half a million be distributed this winter? A. C.

Specimen numbers will be sent to each Branch, and orders received at the office of the BULLETIN, will be promptly attended to. We can cheerfully endorse all that is said above by the reviewer.

LETTER FROM NATHANIEL SEAVER, Jr.

WASHINGTON, *Dec.* 20, 1864.

As my connection with the Sanitary Commission has now drawn to a close, I beg leave to submit the following condensed report of my labors.

Arriving in Washington, in September, during your absence East, I was temporarily assigned to hospital visiting.

Accompanied by Mr. Holt, I made the tour of nearly all the hospitals in the vicinity of Washington, including those at Alexandria. Having thus acquired some idea of the vastness of our work, and of the needs of the hospitals, I was especially assigned to Finley and Campbell Hospitals, as regular visitor. This duty I performed

to the best of my ability, until the early part of October, when at my request, I was assigned by yourself to Winchester. Arriving at that place October 6, I was appointed by Col. Muhlech, "Superintending Hospital Visitor." What my duties were in that capacity, I have already enumerated in my report, published in a former number of the BULLETIN. How, from this work, I became transferred to the office, it would be difficult to tell. The battle of Cedar Creek found me agent in charge. Fortunately, Col. Muhlech, who had been absent for some days, was with us at that time. Our stock was good, our corps of agents large; not too large however. In the evenings, from the 20th to the 23d, when the wounded came in by hundreds, we were compelled to call upon members of the Massachusetts 37th, then doing guard duty at Winchester, for assistance. Noble fellows! they worked with us several evenings, into the midnight hours, deeming it a privilege to help their wounded fellow soldiers. Many too of the nurses and assistants at the Sixth Corps Hospital, rendered us valuable service, At Sheridan Hospital, Mr. Corbin was warmly seconded by numbers of the Christian Commission. Our tent on the ground, at this time, proved invaluable, and for a time, Christian and Sanitary Commissions became a partnership for the distribution of the stock there collected. I cannot let this opportunity pass, without expressing my approval and gratitude, for the manner in which Mr. Corbin performed his duty, on this, and other occasions. Two years a soldier, and several months a hospital steward, he was eminently fitted to fill this place, and that he was wise as well as faithful, the united testimony of patients, surgeons, officials, and visitors proves. Now, after a residence of over two months in the Shenandoah Valley, I am once more in Washington, and about to bid farewell to the Sanitary Commission. The position of responsibility which I have occupied for most of that time, has not been without its trials and anxieties, but on the whole, my brief experience has been a very happy one. I early found, that the great question to be decided in the stewardship of the bounties of the loyal North, was "*how not to do it.*" At least, one-half the applications made for individual relief, are by undeserving persons, and it requires a combination of shrewdness and benevolence, rarely found in human bosoms, to detect the incorrigible "bummers" and "dead beats," and still to avoid turning way the deserving. Our work in the valley is for the present about completed. Sheridan Field Hospital rejoices in warm bedding, home-made quilts, and cheerful tent chimneys. The city hospitals are even more fortunate. Meanwhile, the patients are being transferred to the rear. But, even with these facts, I say farewell with many regrets; regrets, which would become the prickings of a guilty conscience, were it not for the fact that I leave in my place, an old tried friend, the Rev. Geo. Batchelor, to whose care and good judgment, I feel that I could resign every interest, with a certainty that it would be watched over with the fidelity of a brother and a Christian.

THREE MONTHS IN THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

NO. V.—STILL AT WHITE HOUSE, VA.

All through the night of June 3, and all day of the 4th, the rain came steadily down, the atmosphere was chilly, and those who could spare time for reflection, allowed the whole circumstances which were crowded into that day, to be entirely unfavorable to health or comfort. The wounded were brought in by thousands, throughout all day of the 4th and 5th; the mode of transit being the same as that spoken of in relation to the wounded at Port Royal, Va. A portion of my diary for June 4, reads as follows:—Rained all night, raining still; 8000 wounded said to be on the way in those dreadful army wagons. Oh, it is terrible to think of the suffering of our poor soldiers, as they are jolted over those corduroy roads to this spot. I have often sighed over their sufferings on the battle field; hereafter I shall sigh as I think of their sufferings while being brought to the base of supplies. Several of our agents were already at the front helping the wounded and dying on the field; and it was thought, if a stronger force were sent there, many a valuable life might be saved by the application of a little good nursing, and feeding, before the horrid journey was commenced; but how to spare the men was the question. Over one hundred agents were at work, but two hundred could not perform the work of feeding and dressing those who greatly needed attention. It happened at almost every ambulance, that some poor wounded one would ask, "When is the doctor coming?

Can you not dress my wound?" In their eagerness to have their wounds dressed, they would, to excite the agents, sympathy and assistance, uncover the gaping lacerations, and reveal them filled with disgusting life; at such times, every person who approached them, was addressed as "Doctor." With such piteous, urgent appeals, and such necessities staring them in the face, it could not be otherwise than that the Relief Corps, should return to their resting places, always at or near the midnight hour. On the boat, the feeding was continuous from 6 A.M., until midnight. I have said the issues of supplies on the 3d of June, exceeded any thing ever know in the history of the Commission, which was true; yet the daily issues of the 4th and 5th, by far exceeded those of the 3d. The chief storekeeper estimated the value of the issues on those three days, as closely approximating *one hundred thousand dollars.* June 5, the cry still came for more help, more supplies, more nurses; every body strained their nerves to accomplish more. Our boats were being filled with special cases of wounded ones; among whom was Colonel Winslow, a son of the lamented Dr. Winslow, so long and so favorably known in connection with the U. S. Sanitary Commission. He was brought from the front, to the boat, by his father, whose tenderness for his child, equalled that of a mother's. It was the afternoon of that day, before I even suspected it was the Sabbath day. I could, in part, realize what Sunday must be in the army, especially were men had hard daily duties to perform. In the absence of a majority of the Corps, a few of the resting ones joined with me in a meeting of prayer and praise. On this day, wagons loaded with necessaries and delicacies, attended by a number of our best men, started for the front, for the purpose already indicated. The action was well timed, for it found and helped men who had been waiting for succor, just where they fell; and replenished the depleted supply tent of the Commission's Agents. On Monday, the steamer *James Guy*, Captain Parkhurst, commanding, started for Washington, for supplies and nurses, having on board Dr. Winslow, his wounded son, and a favorite horse. I have omitted to state, that during our stay at this point, the roar of cannon, and crash of small arms, were almost incessant, and they acted upon our agents as a spur to a willing, but jaded animal. The requisition for supplies for the front, was so urgent, that another lot of wagons were loaded up and sent, but we could not possibly spare more Relief Agents. Mr. Holstein reported the burial of 21 men this day, but this number was only a fraction of those who died. All coming under the supervision of the Sanitary Commission, were buried as Christians; the burial service of the Episcopal Church, being read over their remains. Each occupied a separate grave, which was properly marked. The effects of each deceased soldier, were taken in charge, even to a broken comb, and their friends written to on the same day, announcing his death, with every particular which would be of interest for them to know. On Wednesday, June 8, twenty fresh men, (nurses,) arrived from Washington.

My diary of this day, says: "A fine cool day. There is some talk of a charge of base to Burmuda Hundred. It is said, Grant is swinging his left to the James, and that a strong force under Sheridan has gone from Newcastle to make a circuit of Richmond, and join Butler, on that river. Our Corps is still hard at work, and when it returns late at night, each member expresses himself dissatisfied with the amount of labor done, and wishes as I have done many times, that he had a thousand hearts, and arms, and legs. The U. S. Sanitary Commission has, at this point, forty-four waggons, with four horses to each wagon; considerably over one hundred Relief Agents, and not less than one hundred and fifty other persons, engaged as teamsters, laborers, clerks, &c. On Saturday and Sunday last, there was nine thousand dollars worth of shirts and drawers distributed among the wounded ones."

J. J. B.

PAID AND UNPAID AGENTS.

BY REV. J. A. ANDERSON.

The other day, a prominent and influential agent of the Christian Commission expressed himself to the effect that the agents of the Sanitary Commission, in being hired, only felt called upon to work so many hours per day and at a slow gate per hour; while the agents of the Christian Commission work for nothing save love for the soldier, and, by consequence, infused more soul and vim into their labors than do the paid men of the Sanitary Commission. The idea was, that because Sanitary agents receive a scanty com-

pensation they cannot be expected to labor with such a purity of benevolence, nor with such an enduring celerity, as do agents who receive no compensation.

It is somewhat singular that when any given objection against the Sanitary Commission reaches us from one section of the country, it is speedily heard of from many and distant sections—which suggests to us that somebody takes pains to spread the objection; and as this allegation is coming up from different quarters it deserves a moment's attention.

The qualifications of an agent are found in his heart, mind and body—not in his purse; and are neither lessened by his acceptance of a stipend, nor increased by his rejection of a stipend. The question of compensation has nothing to do with his fitness as an agent; neither is he by the reception of pay debarred, in the most remote degree, from acting upon the broadest principles of humanity, nor from being impelled by the truest motives of strong-pulsing charity. If it be asserted that no genuine benevolence can be exercised except by agents who are unpaid, then it instantly follows that the noble bands of Christian ministers, who are confessedly among the most effective and brilliant philanthropic instrumentalities of the age, are devoid of that benevolence; for, though as a class worse paid than men of the same abilities in the other professions, yet all of them receive pay, and are enabled by that pay to devote themselves to the grand work of the glorious Emanuel. But does any one affirm that because thereof, their charity and humaneness cannot be as pure and throbbing as if they received no pay? The best of books declares the laborer to be worthy of his hire; and the common experience of mankind confirms the declaration. There is a vast difference between laboring for money under the guise of benevolence; and laboring for benevolence, though money enough be received with which to defray ordinary personal expenses. If it be intended to allege that the agents of the Sanitary Commission work simply for money or chiefly for money, and not chiefly from true motives of humanity; then, we simply and emphatically declare the allegation to be false in fact, and unjust to scores of men who have resigned ample incomes, and continue to reject offers of revenues double the amount of those which they receive from the Commission. Or, if it be intended to affirm, that because they receive pay they will not or do not work as heartily as those who are unpaid; it is only necessary to say, that the sufferings of mangled Americans, or the totterings of emaciated veterans, thrill through a kind heart irrespective of the pocket which walks about with that heart; and that our agents are selected with special reference to their benevolence, energy and endurance, and that persons who do not on trial display these qualities are discharged, is known to all who know anything about the matter.

The assumption that an agent who is paid does not work so vigorously or with such laudable spirit as does one who is unpaid, affects scores of pastors who go to the front as volunteer agents of the Sanitary or Christian Commission quite as much as it does our permanent agents who are paid; for each of these volunteers receives compensation, if not from one of the Commissions, from the congregation which, in granting him a leave of absence, continues the payment of his salary during that leave. The question of compensation simply narrows itself down to the organization through whom the payment shall be made, for in both cases the common charity of the country is the banker who furnishes the means; and the difference between the two methods is, that in the one case the charity of the country empowers the Commission to pay the agent directly for doing army work, while in the other case it empowers a congregation to pay a minister for his pastoral work, and the congregation loans his services to the Commission.

In the first case you can procure trained, disciplined and skilled laborers—men who know what is to be done, how to do it, and who will not shrink from either manual labor or tedious routine; in the other case you must rely upon the efforts of gentlemen, who, in most instances, are compelled to return to their congregations just about the time they become familiar with army life and acquired fitness for army work, and who will do manual labor or perform menial services only at their own option.

As to the preference which business men would give to these two systems there can be no doubt, for it is a law of political economy that trained workmen and the permanent assignment of the same men to the same thing, is true and large economy; while, from what has been said above, it is evident that no excellence accrues to the

motives of unpaid agents because of their being unpaid, which does not equally accrue to paid agents in spite of their being paid.

But enough with abstract reasonings upon a point which is clear to all, and agreed upon by all disinterested persons. We not only affirm, but know that facts will substantiate the affirmation, that the agents of the Sanitary Commission are as warm-hearted, as keenly alive to suffering, as quick-witted in affording relief, as patient, energetic and cheerful in the performance of unromantic duty, and as enduring and courageous under field hardships, as are the agents of the Christian Commission or any other organization. And, furthermore, we are beset with the general impression that this, and scores of other rumors which are swept through communities, will, upon thorough investigation, be found to have received their first announcement by friends of organizations which are jealous of, or antagonistic to, the Sanitary Commission.

THE TWO COMMISSIONS.—COMPARATIVE ECONOMY.

We invite attention to the article in the present number, on "Paid and Unpaid Agents." It is worthy of being read and considered, and as it suggests a few thoughts we ask attention to them, as follows:

"*Who pays the agents?*" The answer is—the people. They may contribute their money to either or both of the Commissions, or they may pay their agents for doing the work of the Commissions, directly from their own hands. The fact is, that the Sanitary Commission pays its agents from its own treasury, that treasury being supplied by the people.

The Christian Commission does the same with its *permanent* delegates in the field, their treasury being likewise supplied from the same bountiful source. But there is a class of delegates who go to the front as *volunteers*, meaning by this term, gratuitous laborers, upon whose claim to voluntary service, much stress is laid, as an argument in favor of the economy of the Christian Commission. Let us examine this subject, and it will be seen that the system of a volunteer agency is more expensive than that of a compensated agency.

The Sanitary Commission pays for its relief work in the field, forty-five dollars per month, to each agent, in addition to to his subsistence.

The permanent Christian Commission delegates, receive no less, but we believe, more than this sum; fifty dollars having been stated as their salary per month.

The small difference of five dollars per month need not be thought of in this comparison, beyond the mere statement. The salary of all relief agents, in both Commissions, is meagre enough to satisfy the most careful and even parsimonious spirit. The work of such men, who live amid the exposures and dangers of the front to do good to our suffering soldiers, cannot be estimated by dollars and cents, and the pittance given them ought never to be complained of.

But we desire to meet the question of volunteer service upon its real merits. Ministers of religion are usually selected by the Christian Commission for this service, and each of these pastors is supposed to be receiving a salary, which may vary from five hundred to five thousand dollars per year: we will estimate the average however, at the low mark of eight hundred dollars per year, for pastoral service at home. Taking this average to be fair, when these parties volunteer their services to the soldiers for a month, they are in receipt from their congregations of sixty-five dollars for that month's pastoral service, in addition to subsistence and traveling expenses from the Commission. They are thus the gainers individually, for the time being, by the two latter items being added to their salary, while the cost of supplying their places during their absence, must also be borne by the people at home. Now add the cost of subsistence and transportation. A delegate may go from Maine or Minnesota, as from any part of the country He may go to Washington or Annapolis only; or he may go to New Orleans or Texas; but, until he reaches a base of sup-

plies, either at the West or East, he is at the expense of transportation by steamboat or railway, and though a portion of his fare may be generously commuted by the companies transporting him, it will not be unjust to allow forty-five dollars for his average cost, to and from the front. It thus costs one hundred dollars a month, to pay the volunteer agents who go to the field for temporary and inexperienced service. Take the two or three thousand delegates who have gone to the field as temporary volunteers for the Christian Commission, and count their cost to the charity of the country at one hundred dollars each, and we have the volunteer system, requiring two or three hundred thousand dollars to pay its delegates.

Meanwhile, the permanent delegates are moving on in the daily track of duty; hard, exposing, dangerous duty, at the low figure of forty-five and fifty dollars per month; becoming inured to hardships, accustomed to labor, skilled by experience, known to officers and men, and reaping rich harvests from their constant seed-sowing.

It is not assumed that this vast expense is borne by the Commission directly, but by the people, and the very people who find fault with the expensiveness of paying agents to go to the front—the people who will oppose the Sanitary Commission because it pays its hard working, constant agents, forty-five dollars per month, while the Christian Commission pays its permanent agents fifty,—these very people will pay double the sum to volunteers, and complain of others having their small stipend of forty-five dollars.

The system would be a gratuity,—a most generous and note-worthy gratuity, if the cost of this voluntary service could be turned to account. If the pastor going as a delegate would bestow his monthly salary upon the aid society of the congregation or village from which he goes, and allow the service to be *indeed* an offering for the soldier, it would then be entitled to the claim of voluntary service; but as it is, it cannot be claimed as gratuitous.

We commend the system as a successful one for securing the sympathy of a very worthy class, and for committing their influence in behalf of the Commission which obtains their service, but when it is presented to the public as an *economical* system, in comparison with that which trains and keeps its agents, and pays an acknowledged standard sum, we must protest against it, and ask the people not to misjudge in the premises.

Again, when certain churches agree to employ and pay agents one hundred dollars each, per month, and send them away as delegates of the Christian Commission, we assert that they are not to be ranked as volunteers, generously giving their services to the Commission. They are paid.

The war is the people's war; the army is constituted of the people; the Commissions were originated, and are sustained by the people. The people may do as they will, and they are prepared to believe the following simple example in arithmetic, and decide for which they pay the most money.

Sanitary Commission's work for six months at any given point.

Two permanent agents each at $45 per month	$540
Transportation to and from the front at $45 each	90
	$630

Christian Commission's work for six months at any given point by one permanent agent, and six volunteer delegates who remain but one month each, and whose time of service is equal to that of a second permanent agent:

One permanent agent at $50 per month	$300
Transportation	45
	$345
Six volunteer delegates, one month each, at a cost to their congregations of $65 per month	$390
Transportation at $45 each	270
	$660
One permanent agent	$345
Six volunteer delegates, remaining one month each, time of service equal to a second permanent agent	$660
	$1005

RESUME.

Total expenses of Christian Commission policy to charity of the country for six months	$1,005
Total expenses of Sanitary Commission policy for same labor and time	630
Economy of San. Commission's policy in six months	$375
Economy of San. Commission's policy in one year	$750

Assuming each Commission to employ one thousand agents per year to do a given work, the cost to the common benevolence

of the country of the Christian Commission's policy over and above the policy of the Sanitary Commission would be *three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars*, ($375,000) *each year.*

OUR CANVASSERS.

We are pleased to announce, that the canvassing system is now completely organized, and successfully at work. Twenty lecturers are in the home field, most of them ministers, instructing the people, and meeting the objections that may exist in the public mind, concerning the Sanitary Commission. We commend these gentlemen to the kind guidance and hospitality of the people, with the assurance that their labors will be useful. They have all been at the front in hospitals, and among the soldiers in the camps. They have seen the work of the Commission and handled its stores. They know of what they testify, and are entitled to credit.

OUR WOMEN.

We want to say that the aid societies, are as diligent as ever. The testimony comes to us from all quarters, that the supplies are increasing, because the faithful women of the land continue to be faithful. Some, it is true, have grown cold, and if they work at all, work in another direction. But their lukewarmness is compensated for, by the zeal of others, and by the forming of new societies, in new neighborhoods. The work never looked brighter, in the brighter days of our history. We say to our women,—then, go on, you have been the means of saving thousands of lives; you have comforted tens of thousands of sufferers, and the call is for you to persevere. Every garment you have made, every comfort you have contributed, has been so much added to the strength of the nation; and every blessing that has been uttered by soldiers, and many more, that have been too deeply felt to be uttered, have fallen upon you from trembling lips, or burdened hearts, but to stimulate your zeal, and cheer your hearts. Go on!

UNITARIAN TRACTS.

We are in receipt of a letter from a friend, which contains the following statement:

A minister told me he had learned that the funds raised by the Sanitary Commission, were being expended for Unitarian tracts, and that these were circulated through the army.

Of late, this rumor has come to us from several quarters. It has sprung up simultaneously, in new and distant places, and has assumed a magniude which attracts notice. It is, as our friend very properly replied to his informer, a "slander." It is well known, that while the U. S. Sanitary Commission, is a Christian institution, it is not sectarian. It has not expended money for party purposes, in any way. It has not purchased a dollar's worth of sectarian literature, but has spent thousands in promiscuous reading matter. It has spent thousands in purely Christian literature, well selected from various authors, without reference to denominational interest or choice. It recognises the fact, that our army is composed of men of all shades of religious belief, and that it would be unjust to the people to allow itself to be used as a means for advocating sectarian dogmas. It would be impossible for the Commission to do this, and maintain any consistency with itself: for while it is true that the president is a minister of religion under the form of Unitarianism, its Board, their secretaries, agents and employees, represent what is known as evangelical forms of religion, by a very large majority. It is disheartening to be compelled to defend the Commission against such ungenerous assaults, especially when they are made by ministers, whose opportunities for discovering the real truth upon all these matters, are so ample. The names of the members of the Board, and of all the prominent officials connected with the work, are open to the public. They are well known to this country, as among the foremost men of the day, in religion, science and literature. To believe such statements as the above, is not

only to discredit some of our best citizens, but to lay ourselves open to just criticism, for not being better acquainted with public men and public affairs, and not having a higher appreciation of common honesty. If the whole Sanitary Commission was made up of Unitarians, they could not be supposed, as servants of the people, so to abuse their trust, as to convert their association into a proselyting machine, to serve their own sectarian purposes. Nobody believes this could be done, except those who would, with similiar advantages, use them to promote their own selfish ends.

At a recent meeting of a Unitarian Association, the question of distributing religious reading to the army was considered. The fact was well known that the Christian Commission could not lend itself to the circulation of Unitarian literature, and it was agreed to appoint an agent for the purpose of disseminating their own publications in the army, at the expense of the association; but how such agent could find subsistence and shelter was the next question to be considered. Application was made to the Sanitary Commission to allow the agent to subsist with them, and render what service might be required of him in times of need or emergency, as a consideration for his board. The application was presented to the Executive Committee of the Commission, of which Dr. Bellows is chairman, and was refused.

We say then to our correspondents, to our ministerial friends, to all, that whenever they hear such stories to disbelieve them, unless the reporters of them are prepared with testimony that is conclusive; when that shall appear, we will join in exposing the wrong.

FOUR DAYS' WORK.

Read the following exhibit of four days' work among our troops near Nashville, Tenn. To say nothing of Special Relief afforded at Homes and Lodges, which is immense, the issue of these vegetables alone must have been a great blessing to our men.

Consolidated Statement of Stores issued by the U. S. Sanitary Commission to Troops near Nashville, from December 2 to December 6, 1864.

	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Onions.	Gallons of Pickles and Kraut
4th Army Corps	777	757	2,861
16th " " 2d Division	329	329	1,542
17th " " 1st "	120	120	462
20th " " detachment	30	30	126
23d " "	421	413	1,366
Provisional Division	84	63	243
Cavalry	151	155	524
Artillery	59	55	228
Miscellaneous	36	35	143
Colored Brigade	38	37	168
Total	2,045	1,994	7,663

METROPOLITAN FAIR BUILDINGS.

Mr. P. B. Wright, Architect of the Metropolitan Fair buildings, has made a very interesting statement concerning their erection, and as a matter of justice both to the parties mentioned and to the many friends of the Sanitary Commission, as well as an evidence of the appreciation given to such generous actions by the Commission and the American people, whose agent it is, we extract as follows:—

It is due to some of the mechanics (to whose energy we are indebted for the completion of a building covering 24,000 square feet of ground in sixteen and a half working days,) to state that Messrs Hunt & Son performed the carpenters' work at one-half the usual rates (five per cent. on the actual cost), the portion of their commission which was waived amounting to $617.

The accounts of the Messrs Hunt, heretofore submitted, are remarkable for their minuteness and perspicuity; by reference to them you can ascertain the name of every workman and the number of days and parts of days' work performed by each.

Mr. Codington, the mason, performed his work on the same terms. Messrs Barnes and New, roofers, did their work at three cents per foot, with the permission to remove it, the regular price having been seven cents per foot. Messrs Philbin & Quinn, plumbers and gas-fitters, charged the actual cost of labor and twenty-five per cent. of the cost of materials, after taking the same back.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

SUPPLIES.—NO. IV.

Exhibit of Receipts, for periods of six months each.

	Cotton shirts.	Woolen shirts.	Cotton drawers.	Woolen drawers.	Socks.	Handkerchiefs.	Sheets.	Blankets and bed quilts.	Dried fruit, barrels.	Blackberry cordial & brandy, gallons.
Six months ending Nov. 1, 1861,.....	10,798	3,159	4,467	674	15,703	5,449	7,429	9,576		
Six months ending May 1, 1862,.....	10,798	3,159	4,467	674	15,703	5,449	7,429	9,576		
Six months ending Nov. 1, 1862,.....	56,390	4,501	25,193	2,116	19,954	44,392	19,838	2,883	120	
Six months ending May 1, 1863,.....	20,790	22,764	5,979	12,171	25,839	18,198	3,917	3,480	553	
Six months ending Nov. 1, 1863,.....	18,304	7,947	10,501	3,513	14,376	10,630	5,146	1,388	332	
Six months ending May 1, 1864,.....	8,253	24,493	2,618	24,655	15,153	6,733	5,299	2,858	186	
Six months ending Nov. 1, 1864,.....	17,180	23,913	9,253	10,246	6,776	46,444	9,012	2,067	202	2,500
Total,.....	142,513	89,936	62,483	54,049	113,504	137,295	58,070	31,828	1,393	2,500

Although we withold our usual Semi-Annual Report, we cannot omit presenting the above interesting table to our Auxiliaries. Each line gives the receipts of certain articles for a period of six months. The first two coincide, because we kept no separate account for the summer and winter, and now can only divide the total receipts for the year. But examine the column of flannel shirts. In the summer of 1862 we received forty-five hundred; during the winter following more than five times as many. The summer of 1863 gave nearly eight thousand; the next winter three times as many. See now the summer of 1864, almost twenty-four thousand, three times as many as last summer, six times as many as the previous one. To what is this constant increase due? First of all to the unusual activity of the army, so that every woman felt that there must be greatly increased numbers of wounded and suffering men, and rested not, but with redoubled zeal, plied her needle for their benefit. Next, we must confess, (and we do it with proud satisfaction,) that our neighbor, the Woman's Relief Association of Brooklyn, has contributed of these twenty-four thousand shirts, over fourteen thousand; and of the ten thousand pairs of drawers more than one-half, beside other articles not included in the table. This Association is one of the most thorough and efficient in the country, and the men of Brooklyn seem to feel it as much their duty to contribute funds, as the women do to make up garments for our soldiers; and together they produce this beneficent result.

We believe that no inconsiderable advantage has arisen from our plan of distributing material at half price to feeble societies; and very many of them (nearly two hundred and fifty) are now working regularly and actively with us, that have heretofore made only occasional contributions. We hope to be able to pursue this plan to the end; since it not only materially increases our stores, but unites us more closely to these earnest, unknown friends. We cannot fail, also, to recognize the valuable assistance of our Associate Managers, who zealously co-operate with us in spreading information both of the demand for supplies, and of the results accomplished. All the Branches of the Sanitary Commission hold it to be their best plea, to make plain statements of the manner in which the work is conducted, and to invite the scrutiny of all interested; satisfied that this will ensure their hearty sympathy and support.

At the request of Mrs. Barker, one of the hospital visitors of the Commission, whom those of our friends who were at our November Council cannot fail to remember with pleasure, we make a few suggestions. All cotton garments should be nicely washed and ironed before they are packed. We cannot afford to pay city prices for washing; but if each lady who makes a shirt, or a sheet, will send it in clean and smooth, it is doubly welcome to the sick. So with old linen and muslin; if each person will cut off hems and seams, and roll it neatly, it is ready for immediate use. Handkerchiefs should be at least twenty inches square; smaller ones are not worth giving to the men and are often thrown aside and lost. Better give six handkerchiefs of reasonable size than twice as many scraps of linen, hardly likely to be used at all. She says also:

"It affords untold pleasure to the soldier

to know, by the marks it bears, whence the garment he receives comes. For this reason, it is an excellent plan to mark each article that can be marked, with the name of the village, town or city, and State, where it was made, using therefor a stencil plate and stencil ink."

Mrs. Marsh once wrote to us from Beaufort, "to give poor ill-made articles to the men does more harm than good; they say, 'if I was worth anything they would not give me these miserable things;' but the little signs of neatness and care touch them, and they feel as if a mother or sister has provided for them the shirt the 'Sanitary' gives, as indeed is true."

The end has not come yet; this New Year may not bring it. We thank you, friends, cordially, for your support, and above all for the faith you have shown in us; and we rest upon it with firm confidence for the future.

ELLEN COLLINS,
Chr. Committee on Supplies.

NEW YORK, *January* 2, 1865.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GEORGIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
NEAR SAVANNAH, GA., *Dec.* 19*th*, 1864.

DR. J. FOSTER JENKINS,
General Secretary, U. S. San. Com.

DEAR SIR:—On learning that General Sherman was about to make a bold move through the State of Georgia to some point on the sea coast, it was deemed important that some one of the Commission's Agents should accompany the expedition. That duty fell to my lot, and I now have the honor to report to you the work and observations of my mission. Early in the month of November there was great activity at Atlanta; sending stores and non-combatants to the rear, and preparing the troops with clothing and rations for the prospective campaign. By the middle of the month the work was accomplished, and on the fifteenth of November, 1864, the Army of Georgia took up camp and commenced its long and unparalelled march toward the land of the palmetto. The troops—officers and men—were in excellent spirits, and even jubilant over the prospect before them. Each division had its hospital department well organized before starting, and had, besides the hospital wagons, about fifty ambulances. All the sick and wounded were to report, or be reported to the chief surgeon in charge of the hospital, for transportation and treatment. The surgeons of regiments were furnished with cards admitting the bearer to a place in an ambulance. These cards were given out at the surgeon's call in the morning. The bearer marching as far as his strength would permit, then resting by the wayside until his ambulance came up.

For the first few days the ambulances were well filled by men from soreness, but they soon got well, and even cases of fever, and wounded men recovered in these *traveling hospitals*. The plan works well. Everything was systematized. When the column halted for the night, the hospital tents were speedily put up by a party detailed for that purpose, while others were preparing supper. The sick and wounded were taken from the ambulances and made comfortable in the tents. About the time they were snugly put away for the night, a savory supper was ready and served to them. Each hospital had its organized foraging party, whose business it was, to gather during the day's march, supplies for the hospital from the abundance in the country; and they seldom failed to bring in at night, plenty of sweet potatoes, chickens, fresh pork and mutton, of which there seemed to be no end; also corn meal and sometimes flour. Much of the time honey was to be found on the diet list. Milk was to be had in abundance. Scores of cows were driven along for a supply of this excellent article, in the treatment of sick and wounded men. In the morning the surgeons examined all the patients, treating as each case required. Breakfast over, the ambulances were loaded with their human freight, tents struck and the hospitals were ready to move with the column. Thus, day after day did we proceed. It is remarkable but true, that there were several divisions that did not lose a man by sickness during the march of about three hundred and fifty miles. Those of other divisions who died, were principally among the new recruits. The general health of the army was much better when we halted before Savannah, then when we left Atlanta. The generous and even luxurious living of the men on sweet potatoes, turnips, fowls, various kinds of fresh meats, sorghum, molasses, honey, &c., had the good effect to eradicate whatever of scorbutic taint previously existed. The march was of immense value to our army as a sanitary measure. I have procured and forwarded to the Hospital Directory a correct and com-

plete list of the casualities since leaving Atlanta, of the killed—the time and place of the deaths in hospital—the date and where buried, of the wounded—the nature and locality of the wound in most cases—those seriously sick, and also the missing and captured. In all cases, where possible, have given the place and the circumstances. We have spared no labor or pains to get a full report, and here I wish to make mention of the uniform kindness and co-operation received from officers in the different commands in perfecting this work. I am glad to be able to state that with a very few exceptions all the sick and wounded were brought through with the army. I had designed to procure a list of Union prisoners, buried from rebel prisons, Andersonville and Macon. We did not reach Millen. I visited where so many of our brave soldiers were confined. About twelve acres of ground were enclosed by a strong stockade, twenty feet high; this was in the midst of a dense forrest of pines. A marshy stream ran through it. No buildings to cover the prisoners were permitted. All the shelter from rain and cold the men in that enclosure could obtain, were huts made in the ground and covered with mud-bricks. The dampness must have been killing to the prisoners, for the water comes very near the surface of the ground, in all those marshy plains. Mortality was terrible among our men there. The place was occupied twenty-two days by an average of twelve thousand men, and during that time seven hundred and five were buried, and one I found dead still in his mud-hut. When I found the graves of these heroic dead, you may imagine my indignation, at discovering that *not one name was on a single head-board*, although each grave had a separate board. The hospital was placed below the prison and on the bank of the marshy pond, into which the stream with all the washings and filth of camp ran. All the water used at that hospital must have been taken from that filthy pond. Is there no way for our Government to secure to her prisoners held by the rebels, a more humane treatment? We have invested Savannah and gained a commnnication with our fleet by storming and capturing the works of Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River. Savannah is virtually ours, and most probably without a fight. Everything looks hopeful. I hope we may have a good supply of stores. As soon as we enter the place, I will procure rooms, and have everything ready by the time they can arrive.

Yours, very truly,

J. C. HOBLIT,

General Relief Agent, U. S. San. Com., Army of Georgia.

BY A. N. READ.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *Dec.* 12, 1864.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,

Secy. U. S. San. Com., Western Department.

DEAR SIR:—Since my last report, the Army of the Cumberland has been brought together in the vicinity of Nashville. Decatur, Columbia, Franklin and Johnsonville have been vacated; Columbia after a little, Franklin after severe fighting. The troops in the field have no winter quarters, only shelter tents, and the cold weather for the past few days has been severe upon them; as many of them are upon hills, with no forests to break the wind, and wood not abundant.

Most of them have been paid, are well clothed, and have an abundance of food, except fresh vegetables. Although they have been hard worked, and have had little rest since the first of May, there is no unusual sickness, and they are in good spirits.

There have been over 70,000 admissions to the hospitals since the first of May. These have received every attention that a Government, careful of the welfare of her soldiers, could furnish. Thanks to the efficient, earnest, faithful services of Dr. Wood, the Asst. Surg.-Gen.; Dr. Cooper, the Med. Director of the Army of the Cumberland, and their long-tried and faithful subordinate surgeons.

We have issued vegetables in large quantities to the troops in the field, principally to the well men at Stevenson, Pulaski, Columbia, Johnsonville, and along the line of battle in front of Nashville. This was done at the suggestion of Maj.-Gen. Thomas and Dr. Cooper, who gave us transportation, and every facility for their distribution. The whole amount distributed, besides the issues to hospitals, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 6, was, of kraut and pickles, 26,744 gallons, 5,523 bushels of onions, 2,249 bushels of potatoes.

A friend related to me the following incident, which occurred at one of the theatres in Nashville, the actors, during the play, were eating vermicelli or maccaroni, the soldiers thought it was *kraut*, and they shouted, from all parts of the house, "kraut!

kraut! kraut! Sanitary! Sinitary! Sanitary!"

Division Hospitals are established at this time near our lines, where the sick and wounded are to be received, the wounds dressed, operations performed, and as soon as practicable, removed to hospitals in the city. These Division Hospitals are visited daily, by Field Agents Messrs. Tone, Brundrett and Bartlett, and such stores furnished as are needed, teams being sent for them to our store-rooms in the city. For the past two weeks we have been cut off from our communication with Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, but I have sufficient reason to believe that they have stores enough, as most of the sick and wounded had been removed.

Gen. Thomas has issued the necessary orders to secure to us the land protection and help to continue the Hospital Gardens the coming year, and has renewed the detail for Mr. John Harraman, the efficient gardener at Murfreesboro.

The "Home" in Nashville has been filled to overflowing the past two months. So full has it been that every available space on the floors has been used for a soldier's bed, and at times, the sidewalk and the vestibule of the Catholic Cathedral have been crowded. Would it have profaned God's temple to have admitted within its walls His children? A larger building was assigned to us, and would have been ready in a few days, but to meet the anticipated wants of the present emergeney, has been taken and furnished as a hospital.

The sufferings of the refugees have been such as to compel us to sympathize with them. We have occasionally administered to cases of extreme want, taking them into our quarters, giving them food and clothing, and sending them on their way.

On the morning of the 22d of November, four children were found dead at the Chattanooga Depot, frozen to death; also, one soldier. Over these, and the thousands whose sufferings continue, all over the South,

> "Is heard Columbia's piercing cry,
> Oh, Absalom my son!"

After the battle of Franklin, the wounded were brought immediately to Nashville, and we had no opportunity to give aid on the field. The number of admissions to the different hospitals in Nashville, from April 1, 1862, to Dec. 12, 1864, is 212,143. The number of deaths, from March 3d, 1862, to the same period, is 10,203. There are now in hospital, Dec. 12, 4,904. While I write, our troops are reported to be moving out after Hood.

Our special wants, at this time, are more of the usual battle stores; also, woolen clothing, shirts, drawers, socks, mittens, blankets, &c. We have many calls for these that we cannot fill. These calls are increasing, because of the number separated from their regiments, and the frequent changes of the troops, during which many articles are unavoidably lost, and cannot be replaced, through Government officials, until several days.

If the friends of the soldier will continue to give liberally, they will be paid as was a conducter on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, who found a soldier, wasted by long sickness, longing for home, and with his furlough in his pocket; he could not get a seat in the cars, they were all full, and he so weak, that when he would get one, others pressed in before him. He was finally placed in a box car, without a seat and without a bed. Here this conductor found him, and took him into his own caboose, and first laid him upon the floor, but the car was warm. Not satisfied with this, he soon placed him upon his bed, when the soldier grasped his hand, and as the tears fell from his eyes, he said, in broken accents, "Oh, sir, my mother will pray for you every night for this!"

FROM LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge, La., *December* 17, 1864.

I arrived at this post on Thursday, the 8th inst., with all my stores in good condition. Although the day was rainy, I succeeded in getting everything safely stored before evening. Not being able to find any room suitable for an office, I took quarters with the agent of the Christian Commission, in the Court House.

My attention was first directed to the General Hospital, where there seemed to be many deficiencies. None of the men were supplied with slippers, or hospital wrappers. The diet seemed to be deficient, particularly for the wounded. They were without the extras which their condition required. A new surgeon has just come in charge, and an improvement is already manifest.

I issued to the General Hospital 50 sacks vegetables, 8 bbls. kraut, 24 galls. tomatoes, 48 lbs. milk, 25 pair slippers, 18 lbs. corn

starch, 12 lbs. farina, 12 lbs. chocolate, 12 bottles ketchup, 1 bbl. soda crackers.

Besides this, I visited all the wards, giving to the patients tobacco, pipes, combs, towels, needles, thread, &c. These small articles were most gratefully received, and many a blessing was lavished upon the Sanitary Commission.

During the absence of the cavalry on an expedition, the regimental hospitals are mostly broken up. I have visited all that are still maintained, and have supplied them all with needful comforts. I have issued four pounds of vegetables and a quart of kraut to every man at the post, and am now making a second issue. This is besides the quantity sent to the General Hospital.

No provision is made by which men at the General Hospital can draw their clothing. A provision of this kind is very much needed. The call for woolen under-clothing is very great; and I hardly know how to meet it. I have sent considerable of the small stock which I brought to the small-pox hospital, where there are several soldiers entirely destitute.

Twelve barrels of the kraut, shipped on the *Navigator*, was sent to Port Hudson in care of Post-Surgeon David. The kraut opened in excellent condition, and is the most acceptable issue which could be made to a large portion of the troops.

The per centage of sick among the cavalry is very much larger than among the infantry. Long marches, much exposure and a far greater proportion of accidental injuries, will account for the difference. Acute dysentery in very aggravated forms, is lamentably prevalent. The small-pox is increasing among both soldiers and citizens. About sixty cases are now under treatment.

TESTIMONIALS.

HOSPITAL 67TH U. S. C. I.,
MORGANZIA, LA., *Oct.* 10, 1864.

MR. BOLTWOOD:—I take this occasion to acknowledge to you, and through you to the Sanitary Commission, whose agent you are, the receipt of Sanitary supplies, at several times, for the use of sick in my regiment, which have been much needed in the absence of fresh meat and vegetables, the want of which has been severely felt since the Missouri Brigade came into this department.

Scurvy, in addition to the more common diseases of camps, has been alarmingly prevalent. Although much of the health and consequent usefulness of the troops has been lost, with many valuable lives, your timely appropriations of potatoes, onions, pickles, acids, &c., to this regiment, and others, has effectually checked, for the present, the ravages of scurvy, and the number of sick is constantly diminishing by convalescence and recovery.

I take this occasion to present to the Sanitary Commission, through you, one of its many hard-working agents, the expressed, and I doubt not, heartfelt gratitude of the soldiers of this regiment, with the assurance that now and ever they will hold in grateful remembrance the benefactors whose almoner you are. Very respectfully,

JOSIAH JORDAN,
Surgeon 67th U. S. C. I.

HEAD-QUARTERS 62D REG'T U. S. C. I.,
MORGANZIA, LA., *Sept.* 28, 1864.

MR. H. L. BOLTWOOD, ESQ.,
Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission.

SIR:—I take plessure in acknowledging the receipt, through you and other agents of the Sanitary Commission, at different times during the past summer, of dried and canned fruits, hospital clothing and bedding, cordials and other hospital supplies, which were much needed by the sick of this regiment. The fresh and pickled vegetables I have lately received from you have been of almost incalculable benefit to our men, who are afflicted terribly with scurvy. I know not what I could have done, or how I could have got along without the *anti-scorbutics* received from you, and I wish to tender my thanks through you to the Commission, and those who sustain it for this timely aid.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
CORORTON ALLEN,
Surgeon 62d Regiment U. S. Col'd Infantry.

HEAD-QUARTERS 6TH MICH. HEAVY ART'Y,
FORT GAINES, ALA., *Dec.* 12, 1864.

W. R. MILLER,
Sanitary Agent.

MY DEAR SIR:—Permit me, through you, to acknowledge the many obligations that the 6th Michigan H. A. are under to the Sanitary Commission for the many vegetables and delicacies that you have so kindly furnished them with. Had it not been for the instrumentality of this Commission, I have no doubt that many valuable lives would have been sacrificed, as the health of the regiment, at the time we applied to you for relief, was in such a deplorable condition that they imperatively demanded vege-

tables and delicacies that could not be obtained through any other source, but were promptly furnished by you. It is indeed a proud satisfaction for the soldier, who has left the comforts and endearments of home, to struggle for the national existence of his country, to know that there are friends at home who are not unmindful of his welfare.

Yours, respectfully,

J. W. MASON,
Assistant Surgeon 6th Michigan H. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS 1st N. O. VOLS.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., *Oct.* 6, 1864.

DR. GEO. BLAKE,

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to thank you, and through you the Sanitary Commission, for your very, very generous donation to my regiment of ten sacks of fine onions. I had them divided equally among the companies, and directed that the onions be pealed and sliced, and covered with quick vinegar. The men then are to be allowed a definite quantity with each dinner. If I can be supplied with onions, from time to time, I can guarantee that my men shall be exempt from scurvy.

Again permit me to express my deep obligations to you.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AVERY,
Surgeon 1st N. O. Vols.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *December* 20, 1864.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY.

DEAR SIR:—Please find enclosed, my report of delivery of cargo of steamer *Navigator*, now just returned from New Orleans. The trip has been very fortunate, and aside from the accomplishment of our main object, without unusual incident.

We left Louisville Saturday morning, November 26, arriving at Cairo the next evening. Here we took on special shipments of not large amount, for Memphis and Vicksburg, and also a quantity of stores from Jefferson Co., Iowa, and partly from North-western Commission, destined for Barrancas, Florida. At Memphis, which we reached on Tuesday evening, were left, beside the special shipment from Mr. Shipman, such other supplies as the agents at that place deemed necessary—chiefly kraut and potatoes—and during the night we continued our course, accompanied by Dr. Woodward. To Mr. Allen, Agent of Western Sanitary Commission at Helena, was delivered an amount of vegetables, considered sufficient for an ample issue to all the troops at that post; most of which was delivered to the different regiments while the boat was still lying at the levee. The remainder of the cargo, with the exception of a limited amount discharged at Vicksburg, and the vegetables issued to gun-boats, was delivered to Dr. Blake at New Orleans.

A larger and more general issue was made to the Mississippi squadron than perhaps ever before; some slight compensation for the want of a Thanksgiving dinner, so generally furnished for their brothers in the East, in the same branch of the service.

Twenty-six gun-boats, stationed at the different points between Osceola and the mouth of the Red River, received supplies. Many of them had never received anything from the Sanitary Commission before; some had drawn nothing for months, while those which had drawn more recently, had obtained supplies merely for their sick. Enough was given for the crews of all, regulated in amount by the previous gifts of the Commission, the number on board, and the facilities of the boat for keeping the articles on hand.

The gift was immediately acknowledged in a kind and gentlemanly manner, and a high estimate placed upon the vegetables affecting the general health of the navy.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. A. SUTLIFFE.

FROM THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

SHERIDAN FIELD HOSPITAL, SHAWNEE SPRING,
WINCHESTER, VA., *Dec.* 29, 1864.

DR. J. FOSTER JENKINS,

DEAR SIR:—The last patient of the 4,141 that have been treated here since the 24th of September, has to-day said "farewell" to Shawnee Spring; and the last kind visitor from the glorious society of Unionists in the city, has to-day offered her services to this hospital, which to-morrow will be among "things that were."

It is but justice to your valuable association to return thanks for favors that have been received. The day I came here you personally responded to our requirements as liberally as your supplies would permit. You had the things we needed—things that gave comfort to our patients. Some days after the regular supplies came through the Medical Purveyor's office. Since then your agents have been attentive to similar wants.

Will it be invidious for me to mention the names of some with whom I have had business? Messrs. Nathaniel Seaver, Jr., E. H. Smith, J. V. Hammer, George Knowlton, George Russell and T. J. Corbin, have been earnest and constant in their endeavors to promote the cause of the Commission, and they have justly participated in the blessings invoked by suffering patriots on the Sanitary Commission. The deaths have numbered but 248, and you can believe there would have been more but for the relief promptly given.

But while I speak of your Agency, there is another which comes most vividly to mind. It may not be so well organized, nor so extensive as yours, but it is none the less grand in proportion to its extent. I mean that company of nurses—loyalists of Winchester, who have suffered great losses by the war, yet are sacrificing their personal comforts that they may aid our sick and wounded soldiers. You know Miss G——'s thrilling history. Was it not an honor that almost the last scene in this hospital should be the visit of such a heroine? Miss M—— remarked, when warned against presenting a flag to the hospital, "I'll do it though the rebels kill me when they come."

Would it not be well to publish in your periodical the names of these ladies? If so, here are those most frequently seen in the hospitals:

Miss Harriet H. Griffith, Miss Susan Jolliffe, Miss Ella Brown, Miss Margaret Brown, Miss Lizzie Brown, Miss Flora Sharp, Miss Alice Sharp, Miss Mattie Shumate, Miss Rebecca Shumate, Miss Ann Sidwell, Miss Martha Sidwell, Miss Rebecca Wright, Miss Mary Jackson, Miss Julia Chase, Miss Darlington, Miss Dunlap, Miss Meniman, Miss Lucy T. Meredith, Miss Jennie Meredith, Miss Emma Bonham, Miss Emma Glen, Miss Mary Cochrane, Miss Rebecca Cochrane, Miss Emma Crabbe, Miss Mollie Hackney, Miss Sallie Diffenderfer, Miss Annie Diffenderfer, Miss Amelia Maloy, Miss Rebecca Maloy, Miss Sibel Maloy, Miss Ella B. Ginn, Mrs. John Marvin, Mrs. Catharine Burns, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Joseph Denny, Mrs. Tripp, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Mariannie Griffith, Miss Anna Griffith.

With best wishes for yourself and the Commission,

I am your obedient servant,

HENRY ROOT,
Surgeon 54th N. Y. S. M.

MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR AT PHILADELPHIA.

A very natural curiosity is felt by all those who hear of the wonderful results of the various Fairs held in aid of the Sanitary Commission to know by what system of organization such extraordinary success is achieved by those in charge of these enterprises. The Fairs themselves form a new era in the annals of benevolence, and their history will always be studied by those who seek to understand one of the most striking characteristics of the American people in this war. The Executive Committee of the Great Central Fair, held in Philadelphia in the month of June last, have thought it important to lay before the public a complete history of the origin, progress and results of that most successful undertaking. They very naturally thought that it was due not merely to the labors of those by whom this success was obtained that such a record should be preserved, but also that it was important as an example to those who may come after us to explain how more than a million of dollars was raised in a few months in aid of the Sanitary Commission. They entrusted the task of preparing such a history to Mr. CHAS. J. STILLE, and it has at length appeared in the shape of a very elegant quarto volume, containing more than two hundred pages. The book, although very beautiful in its mechanical execution, (in this respect indeed being one of the handsomest specimens of American book-making ever issued,) is a very unpretending one. It enters fully into the reasons which induced the managers of the Fair to undertake the enterprise, and explains the system of organization adopted which was so fruitful of good results. As those who had charge of it had the benefit of the experience of other Fairs, they were led to make some changes in the details of the organization of such a project, which the author of the "History" claims, with apparent good reason, were great improvements. The book traces the various modes by which nearly a hundred distinct committees, in charge of the various departments, performed each their share in the common work, and finally succeeded in fusing the scattered lays of patriotic sympathy into a harmonious whole. A deserved tribute is paid to the untiring energy and zeal of the great army of laborers employed in the work. A description of the buildings, whose imposing architectural

effect was not the least striking peculiarity of the Fair is given, and a detailed account of each separate department, containing articles for exhibition or sale is added. The various incidents of the Fair have been carefully preserved in this record, and appended to it will be found a financial statement of the result, showing that after November 26, 1864, the net amount realized was $1,010,976 68. A full list of all the committees occupies more than fifty pages of the volume, thus preserving, in a permanent form, the names of all who were the active workers in this great undertaking.

On the whole the "History" is a most fitting commemoration of the occasion. A limited edition only has been printed. Those who desire copies can obtain them by addressing Mr. JAMES K. SIMON, the agent for the sale of the book, No. 33 South Sixth street, and enclosing five dollars.

NEW ORLEANS.

The annexed table, taken by chance, will give the reader some idea of the nature, variety and extent of the relief afforded in the Soldiers' Homes. There are many details necessarily omitted because of want of room; but it will be seen that during eleven months, 10,784 soldiers and sailors, from twenty-three different States, have found a home in the far distant Gulf-city; that of these 2,821 were discharged men who, having no claim upon government, would otherwise have been homeless; that 63,113 lodgings, and 197,562 meals have been given; that 878 sick have been treated in the hospitals of the Home; that 16 have died; and that, at the option of the owners, $104,257 have been kept in the safe, and thus wrested from the clutch of the harpies who rob the soldier and his family of his earnings. It will be noted and remembered that no other organization does, or attempts to do, this most practical Christian work.

The statistics of the whole Special Relief Department are being collected for the purpose of consolidation and aggregation. The necessity of a uniform classification is apparent; and superintendents of Soldiers' Homes, Lodges, Rests, Homes for Nurses, and for Soldiers' Relations, &c., conducted by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, are requested to furnish—if they have not already done so—similar statistics of the work done in the institutions of which they have charge.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION'S "SOLDIERS' HOME,"

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

	Arkansas.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Missouri.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	Ohio.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	Texas.	Vermont.	Wisconsin.	U. S. A.	Invalid Corps.	Corps d'Afrique.	Marines.	Refugees.	Whole No.	Hospital.	Died.	Discharg'd.	Furloughed	Lodgings.	Meals.	Money deposited in safe.
Dec. 1863.		14		190	126	79	1	16	13	6	11	3	2	7	27		184	136	3	1	1	43	86	16					1,097			81	148	6,206	18,300	no record.
Jan. 1864.		36		161	74	29		6	10	8	52	80	7	8	1		237	47	1		1	17	14	*32					797			132	73	4,616	14,026	"
February,				43	39	9		9	8	4	48	48	7	5	4		335	47	1			24	19	43					766		1	231	152	4,508	15,533	$4,660 40
March,		26		48	43	39		6	13	2	31	4	5	6	8		327	77	7	5		60	22	36	17	9		4	851	74	2	408	181	4,778	14,231	14,391 00
April,	1	10		58	83	137		4	19	10	46	16	4	5	16		910	74	17	8		17	48	87	11	44		5	944	82	1	567	154	3,712	11,342	27,979 14
May,		24		171	108	63		6	19	7	92	5	4	6	67	18	956	98	8	3		22	41	†188	19	14	2		1,104	83	3	186	404	6,593	15,268	20,499 00
June,		8		96	77	60		11	12	6	111	14	6	4	16	1	287	39	13	3		14	27	41	16	23			1,016	159	3	197	240	3,713	17,903	22,306 60
July,		10	1	102	71	33	11	12	6	8	65	7	1	1	43	7	243	145	3	2	1	16	57	75	12	25	6		867	89	2	119	60	5,485	20,272	no record.
August,		17	4	192	56	41	2	31	21	6	45	7	6	8	7	8	427	168	2	2		10	65	210	3	23	3		890	89	3	156	88	5,632	17,611	3,244 00
September		1	6	134	69	21	2	15	21	7	31	3	2	3	18	4	426	92	1	1		4	38	94	107	6	1		824	103	2	301	90	7,306	20,408	3,278 60
October,				148	25	7	1	7	2	2	11	9	4	60	24	53	92	87	1			6	3	17	3	21	13									
November		3		69	44	4		52	341	5	2	11		11	5	14	87	119																		
	1	156	11	1331	743	614	15	279	461	485	54	522	117	112	239	3	2451	961	60	102	21	287	533	878	161	172	22	25	10,784	876	16	2821	1937	63,113	197,562	$104,257 60

* Gen. Bank's Band. † Paroled Prisoners, 54.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Annapolis, Md., Interesting Letters by Mrs. L. G. Parrish, (A Visit to St. John's College Hospital, Our Prisoners from Savannah) 930
Extract from a Letter by B. T. Phillips, Chaplain U. S. A..... 933
Army of the Potomac, by J. W. Johnson..... 935
City Point, Va , by T. C. Parrish 938
Washington, D. C , Letter from Nathaniel Seaver, Jr. 939
Savannah, Ga , Interesting Letter from Georgia, by J. C. Hoblit 948
Louisville, Ky., by William A. Sutliffe..... 952
Winchester, Va., by Henry Root, Surgeon, U. S. A... 952

REPORTS.
From Washington, The Exchange, by L. C Leggitt.. 929
From Annapolis, Md , by E. Q. Guiles..... 933
From Nashville, Tenn., by A. N. Read..... 949
From Baton Rouge, La., by H. L. Boltwood..... 950

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Soldier's Funeral Hymn, by Mrs. J. W. Lane... 935
The Soldier's Friend..... 939
Three Months in the U. S. San Commission, J. J. B. 940
Paid and Unpaid Agents, by Rev. J. A. Anderson... 942
Meeting of Agents—Hon. F. B. Fay..... 938
Four Day's Work..... 946
Metropolitan Fair Buildings..... 946
Women's Central Association of Relief. Supplies, No. 4..... 947
Testimonials..... 951
Memorial of the Great Central Fair..... 953
New Orleans..... 954

EDITORIAL.
The Two Commissions..... 943
Our Canvassers..... 945
Our Women..... 945
Unitarian Tracts..... 945

PROTECTIVE

War-Claim Association

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 35 CHAMBERS STREET,

NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT.

LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HON. HAMILTON FISK, ADMIRAL DUPONT,
JOHN J. CISCO, ESQ., RUD. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ

TREASURER.—ROBERT B. MINTURN, ESQ.

DIRECTORS.

HONS. E. D. MORGAN,	HOWARD POTTER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	WILLIAM E. DODGE, jr.,
HIRAM BARNEY,	THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
JAS W. BEEKMAN,	PETER COOPER,
H. W. BELLOWS, D.D.,	GEORGE BANCROFT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,	DANIEL LORD,
JAMES BROWN,	WILSON G. HUNT,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,	ROBERT L. STUART,
JAMES GALLATIN,	ALFRED PELL.

Apply in person or by letter, to
HENRY GREENFIELD, *Secretary*,
35 CHAMBERS STREET, New York.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1*st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.*

2*d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.*

3*d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4*th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., Cambridge, Mass.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, jr., Philadelphia, Penna.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Charles J. Stillé, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS.

H. W. Bellows, D.D., President.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Vice-President.
George T. Strong, Treasurer.
J. Foster Jenkins, M.D., General Secretary.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Associate Secretary.
J. H. Douglas, M.D., Associate Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Henry W. Bellows, D.D.	George T. Strong.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D.	Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D.	Charles J. Stillé.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regi-

ment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 11 Cooper Union, New York.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, State House, New Haven, Conn.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Distribution, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 46 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Harper's Ferry, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Annapolis, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Parole, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Norfolk, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, City Point, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Newberne, N. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Beaufort, S. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, New Orleans, La

Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 59 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Columbus, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

EAST.

"Special Relief" Office, 76 Kingston Street, Boston, Mass.

"Special Relief" Office, 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Soldiers' Rest," Buffalo, Exchange street, opposite R. R. Depot.

"Soldiers' Lodge," Harrisburg, Pa.

"The Home," Baltimore, Md.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," Annapolis, Md.

"Special Relief Office," No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C., where assistance is rendered in procuring Pay, Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, and arrears of Pay and Bounty, and in various other ways.

"The Home," No. 374 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," 374 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 4," for discharged soldiers, No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 5," near terminus of Washington and Alexandria R. R., Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 6," near Steamboat Landing, Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

"Alexandria Lodge," near terminus of Orange and Alexandria R. R., Alexandria, Va.

"Special Relief Office," New Orleans, La.

"The Home," New Orleans, La.

WEST.

Soldiers' Home, No. 81 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Soldiers' Home, Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Louisville, Ky., James Malona, Sup't. James Morton, Special Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, New Albany, corner of Main and State Streets.

Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill., C. N. Shipman, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, Nashville, Tenn., Captain I. Brayton, Sup't. Rev. J. Hoblit, Relief Agent

Soldiers' Home, Columbus, Ohio, Col. Isaac Dalton, Superintendent.

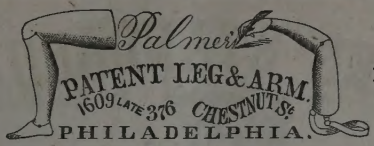
Soldiers' Home, Cleveland, Ohio, Joseph Jerome, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Lodge, near landing, Memphis, Tenn., C. W. Christy, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, Camp Nelson, Ky., Thomas Butler, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Paducah, Ky.

BRANCH,
No. 744 Broadway,
NEW YORK.



BRANCH,
No. 19 Green Street,
BOSTON, Mass.

Important Information for Soldiers and Sailors who have lost Limbs.

The "PALMER" ARM and LEG are now furnished for the mutilated heroes of the Army and Navy, and I have the pleasure of presenting extracts from official letters from the Surgeon-General, which will gratify numerous applicants, who, in the past, have been led to believe that they must accept an inferior limb, or have no aid from Government.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D C., Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * * * IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD, WHEN A SOLDIER MAY DESIRE TO PURCHASE "THE MORE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE ARM OF PALMER," FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED TOWARDS PAYMENT FOR THE SAME.

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General. C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Sept 20 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, SO FAR AS REGARDS THE LIMBS MANUFACTURED BY YOU.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of the Surgeon-Ceneral,
W. C. SPENCER, Assistant Surgeon U.S.A.

To B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D., 744 Broadway, New York.

The Best PALMER LEG is furnished THE SOLDIER FREE
The Best PALMER ARM, for a SMALL ADVANCE.
The Best LINCOLN "GOVERNMENT" ARM, FREE.
Prices of the PALMER LIMBS not raised to OFFICERS and CIVILIANS.

Apply in person, or by letter, at either of the offices. Address

B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D.,
President American Artificial Limb Co.

THE TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Office, 61 Cedar Street, New York.

Capital, $3,000,000. 30,000 Shares, Par Value $100 each.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE P. BRADFORD, Esq., New York. ALANSON A. SUMNER, Albany, N. Y.
HON. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn. E. B. BELDEN, M.D., New York.
WILLARD PARKER, M.D., New York. J. T. SANGER, New York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, New York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania, the name of this Company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee in more than TWENTY productive wells, and in TWELVE others now rapidly approaching completion, while the further development of its large unimproved area will, at an early day, greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 PER SHARE, BEING ONE-HALF OF ITS PAR VALUE.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & COMPANY,
No. 61 Cedar Street, New York.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

Adapted to every branch of business.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS,

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES:

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, New York.
FAIRBANKS & BROWN, No. 118 Milk Street, Boston.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., No. 172 Lake Street, Chicago.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 246 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

Descriptive Circulars furnished or mailed to any address, on application to either of the above.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

486 BROADWAY AND 441 BROOME ST.

SEWING MACHINES

OF THE MOST APPROVED MAKES, SUCH AS THE

WHEELER & WILSON,
GROVER & BAKER,
WILLCOX & GIBBS,
A. B. HOWE,
SINGER AND OTHERS.

TO RENT AND **FOR SALE,**

At MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, and with the same privileges. Instruction THOROUGH and gratis, at the

N. Y. SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,

Corner Broadway and Broome Street, New York.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., Proprietor,

486 Broadway, Up Stairs.

OFFICE OF THE

MORRIS

FIRE & INLAND INSURANCE

COMPANY,

COLUMBIAN BUILDING,

CORNER WALL & NASSAU STS.

Authorized Capital, - - - $5,000,000.
Cash Capital, paid in, - - - $200,000.

This Company issues on the most favorable terms, Policies of Insurance,

WITH OR WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS,

against loss or damage by fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, and all kinds of Buildings, and on Household Furniture and other Property, and on Vessels and their Cargoes, while lying in Port.

Losses will be Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE,	JOHN D. BATES,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,	FRED. H. BRADLEE,	DAN'L W. TELLER,
GEORGE MILN,	EDWARD C. BATES,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
J. C. MORRIS,	WILLIAM MACKAY,	S. N. DERRICK,
ROB'T BOWNE,	BENJ. E. BATES,	CHARLES HICKOX,
EZRA NYE,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,	N. O. NIMS.

B. C. MORRIS, President.

WM. M. WHITNEY Secretary.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, General Agent,

400 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

Cash Assets over Eleven and a half Millions of Dollars.

Policies known as "Non-Forfeiting," on the terms they express, on the Ten-Year plan, issued by this Company, possess advantages in profits and rates of premiums, greatet than are offered by any other Life Company.

THE

Widows' & Orphans' Benefit Life Ins. Co. of New York.

LUCIUS ROBINSON. PRESIDENT.

Cash Capital, $200,000.

Many of the Trustees and other officers of this Company are connected with the well-known MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, and the intimate and amicable relations between the two Companies, guarantee favorable results to Policy-holders.

Universal Life Insurance Company of New York.

JOHN WADSWORTH, PRESIDENT.

Cash Capital, $200,000.

This Institution has been formed for the benefit of those who, because of imperfect health, are unable to obtain policies in other companies. It thus meets the case of thousands who have been turned away disappointed in their efforts to provide for their families, and of a still larger number who have felt it useless to apply for insurance.

Every information may be had, on application, by letter or otherwise, to

F. RATCHFORD STARR, General Agent,
400 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Insurance against Accident by the

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL, - - - $500,000.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, PRESIDENT.

Insurance effected in this Company against ACCIDENTS of every description.

Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of

Fifteen Dollars,

granting Insurance to the amount of

Five Thousand Dollars

against loss of life by any accident whatever.

Twenty-Five Dollars

secures a Policy for

Five Thousand Dollars,

together with $25 per week compensation for personal injury, incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business.

Fifty Dollars Premium

secures a Full Policy for $10,000 and $40 per week compensation for all and every description of Accident.

Policies for $500, with $3 per week compensation, can be had for $3 Premium, or any other sum between $500 and $10,000 at proportionate rates.

WM. W. ALLEN, Agent,

404 WALNUT STREET.